New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1131. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, May 2—11 P. M.

As yet we have no things of the steamship *Atlantic*, now due from Liverpool. There is a light wind blowing from the southwest. The weather is clear.

The Massachusetts Legislature—The Kansas Emigrants—Anti-Slavery Resolutions of the Massachusetts.

Boston, Wednesday, May 2.

In the House this afternoon Governor CLIFFORD's veto of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad bill was received. The vote was Yeas 178; Nays 182—not enough to override the veto. The matter is to be reconsidered this week.

In the Senate, a resolution was introduced directing the Committee on Federal Relations to consider and report what measures should be taken by this Legislature for the protection of the Massachusetts emigrants to Kansas against invasion and violence.

Resolutions—Governor Henry Gassett, said in the Senate this morning, was largely attended, and the utmost devotion to Anti-Slavery Gassett was manifested.

Resolutions—Governor Gardner and Henry Wilson, were among the Delegates who addressed the Anti-Slavery meeting.

Presidential Electors in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 2.

The returns of our election yesterday are coming in, and the result will not be certainly known until to-morrow. Returns are published. It is generally thought that the Know-Nothing candidates for Treasurer and Controller, opposed by Democrats and Whigs, against the Know-Nothings, are elected by about 100 majority, and that the Councils will stand as follows: Select—9 Democrats and 15 Know-Nothings. Common—23 Democrats and 30 Know-Nothings.

On the other hand the Whig papers claim MERTON, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, positively by the completion of the Councils from the above figures.

The returns show a falling off of 10,000 in the votes cast.

Morton, the Know-Nothing candidate for Treasurer, is probably elected by 800 majority. The official count to-morrow will show within the limits.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, May 2.

R. YOUNG ANDREW has been removed from the clerkship in the Fifth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department. The cause assigned for his removal is Know-Nothingism.

Secretary McCLELLAND has issued a circular to the Clerks of the Interior Department, prohibiting their dealing in Bounty Land Warrants. One of the Clerks indignantly says he don't know what right the Secretary has to prohibit their dealing in legitimate articles out of office hours.

Arrest of Col. Fabens.

Washington, Wednesday, May 2.

Mr. DE ANGELIS, Deputy Marshall of New York, arrested Colonel FABENS to-day and has started to New York with him. FABENS has not resigned the Consulship.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued to Messrs. KEASBY and BROWN, attorneys for the INVENTORS, an extension patent right of seven years of the patent of HAYWOOD and BROWN for swinging beam car for trucks.

It is rumored that Lieut. BEALE, who attacked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been appointed Mail Agent between New York and California.

Meeting of the Legislature of Connecticut.

Hartford, Wednesday, May 2.

The Legislature of this State met in this city this morning.

The Senate was organized by the appointment of Hon. ASHER W. BRADLEY, of New-Haven, President *pro tem*, and DAVILLE H. PEASE, of Meriden, Clerk.

The House was organized by the choice of AUSTIN ROGERS, of Middletown, Speaker, and FRANCIS E. HAMILTON, of New-Haven, and EDWIN B. TAYLORSELL, of Norwich, Clerk.

The two Houses meet in Convention to-morrow morning, for the choice of Governor and other officers.

The Medical Convention at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 2.

Dr. GEORGE B. WOOD, Jr., of Philadelphia, was elected President of the Convention to-day.

Nashville was recommended by the Committee appointed on the subject, as the place for the meeting of the Convention next year, but their report not being unanimous, Detroit was selected by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The Delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor CONRAD, at Independence Hall, at noon.

Further from Mexico.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 2.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are to hand. The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee* at Mexico, reports that SANTA ANNA was so seriously ill that he was not expected to live, his malady being an affection of the head, causing a perfect stupor. The last news from the South is supposed to have exaggerated his sickness.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, May 2.

The *Union* of this morning claims that the *San Jacinto's* run of six days to Havana, is equal to twelve days from Liverpool. It is a smooth sea the *San Jacinto* made from one to eleven knots an hour.

Destructive Fire at St. John, N. B.

Boston, Wednesday, May 2.

A fire occurred in the ship-yard of JAMES SMITH, at St. John, N. B., on Saturday last, destroying a new ship on the stocks, and a large quantity of lumber. The total loss is estimated at $30,000.

Western Navigation.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 2.

The Straits of Mackinaw are now open. The first propeller from Milwaukie for Saginaw passed Detroit last night.

Large Fire at Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, May 1.

WETMORE's Iron Works and Mills were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

Bo Witt & Davenport's Reply to Miss Bunkley.

Our attention has been called to a statement of Miss JOSEPHINE BUNKLEY, formerly a professed "novice" at "St. Joseph's," Md.—whose escape from the Convent has caused considerable excitement.

As an attempt is now being made to prevent the publication of the work, by an injunction in the United States Court, we shall not, at present, enter into the details of the case any further than to say that we have all the documents necessary to prove the *startling* developments of Miss BUNKLEY's experience as a nun.

Although some preferred and jesuitical "friends" have taken possession of her, and are endeavoring to mould her to their views, that cannot, with any propriety, influence our course. As Publishers, we have nothing to do with the quarrel of Miss BUNKLEY and her agent, excepting in the matter of her exception that she has not been permitted to read what her friend has prepared for publication. This we deny, for we have repeatedly endeavored to submit both the manuscript, and the proof-sheets to her revision.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-street.

A Hint.

When a banker or a "Fifth-avenue-ite," as a man of genteel gain has an excellence, he likes reputation that he is entitled to but one-sixth of a sum, notwithstanding the shrewdness of his business talent, the size of his mansion, or the height of his genius. His self-esteem should not be the measure of his enterprise, and the response proper for no more usage rests than the modest man's by his side. So, therefore, extraordinary men who put on the air of well-fed, give the business blood a chance. Your paintings in only an elegant part of the world to enjoy-ment, and if we pay for so much to-day, it is here as much, despite the difference of our self-importance.

☞ There was no meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Star of the West.

$800,000 ON FREIGHT.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE MARKETS, &c.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua Line, E. W. TURNER, Commander, arrived last evening from Punta Arenas, via Key West, with 317 passengers and $800,000 in specie on freight.

The *Star of the West* arrived outward at Punta Arenas on the 21st ult., connecting with the steamship *Uncle Sam*, Lieut. C. H. BALDWIN, Commander, which left San Francisco on the 9th inst. When six hours out passed the steamship *Sierra Nevada*; also, on the 19th, the steamship *Golden Age*, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 21st, with 600 passengers and $300,000 in specie for New-York and New-Orleans.

The *Star of the West* left Punta Arenas on the night of the 23d, with 617 passengers and $800,000 on freight, called at Key West for coal; from which port she left on the 30th at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrived last evening at 8 P. M., passengers all in perfect health.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was at Key West, undergoing some repairs.

The following is the

LIST OF SPECIE ON THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Dunnell, Trimble & Co.,.....$ 40,000
Garrison, Morton & Co.,.....40,000
Garrison, Morton & Co., agents Eagle & Co.,.....11,000
Garrison, Morton & Co., agents Wells, Fargo & Co.,.....10,000
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia,.....6,000
Rose, Latimer & Co.,.....2,500
Total,.....$800,000

CALIFORNIA.

The News of the Week.

Among the events of the past week, one of the most important, as affecting San Francisco, is the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *The City vs. Hesen*. About a year ago, the city disposed of her interest in the wharf property, and received therefor a large sum of money—more than a million of dollars. The Supreme Court now decides that the ordinance under which the sale was made was illegal, and, consequently, that no title was conveyed. The parties paying money for the property have commenced suits against the city, and these suits already amount to more than half a million of dollars. In the present embarrassed condition of the city, these suits are very disturbing, and have caused a depreciation in the value of warrants. The credit of the city is reduced to the lowest point, and any change must be for the better.

ARRIVAL OF A WHALER.—The whaling bark *R. Adams*, Capt. ANDREWS, of San Francisco, arrived on the 2d of April, after an absence of six months, during which time he visited several ports in Lower California and Mexico. Capt. A. reported having experienced severe weather on the coast for the last few days. He brought 9,000 gallons Sperm Oil, and 1,500 gallons Black Fish Oils, most of it taken off Magdalello. He also lost 5,000 gallons of Sperm during the voyage. He reported good order, and with fair success, considering all things. Captain A. had made several whaling trips out of San Francisco; the one previous to this, was in the ill-fated bark *Walter Claxton*, lost some time since off Mendocino.

The Legislature was still in session, and is not expected to adjourn before the 1st of May. There are rumors that an attempt will be made to bring on the Senatorial election immediately. It is almost certain that the Legislature will pass a law providing for the districting of the State and ordering an election of Representatives to Congress at the next general election.

Mr. ADA COOKING, formerly a clerk in the Bonded Warehouse, and convicted, recently, of abstracting goods from the packages in his hands, attempted to cut his throat when it was announced to him that he would shortly be removed to the State Prison. His wounds were dressed, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

Mr. FLINT's bill to reincorporate the city of San Francisco, and uniting the city and county officers whenever that is practicable, meets with considerable favor. It is calculated to produce a great saving to the corporation.

Theatricals are extremely dull, and even the most extraordinary attraction fails to bring a "paying house." The truth is, people have no money to invest in amusements.

Two worthy young men of San Francisco were drowned a few days ago in consequence of the upsetting of a boat. Their names were FREDERICK TUTTER and JOHN FARRAR.

The Grand Jury has presented four members of the City Council, and declared another member, for malfeasance in office.

Three suicides are noted in this city within the past week—one by shooting, one by hanging, and one by drowning.

A fire in Jackson on Thursday last destroyed property valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Rejection of the Religious Test by the California Know-Nothings.

On this subject, the *Placer Times* says—"We understand that the recent general Convention of Know Nothings, held in Sacramento last week, rejected from their platform the religious test directed against Catholics. Whilst we deprecate the purposes of that Order—whilst arrayed against the Democracy, we can see in it naught of good, but on the contrary much of evil—whilst we caution our Democratic friends against being led astray by the novelty and secrecy and mystery which attaches to the Order, we cannot but congratulate our citizens of the utter repudiation which has thus been made of that religious intolerance which, in the Northern and Eastern States constituted the chief feature of the Know-Nothing creed. We believe that no climate or soil in the world, is so uncongenial to the growth of bigotry, whether upon matters of religion or otherwise, as California. Nature has been so liberal here in her bestowments, that cold indeed must be the feelings, bitter and unreasonable the prejudices, and hopelessly beclouded the mind, which would seek to proscribe an individual for the entertainment of an opposing religious creed. In rejecting, therefore, the religious test, one step has been taken, and a most important one too, to relieve that order of a large amount of odium, which, no matter how successful it may be temporarily, must attach to it in the future.

The Funding Bill.

The *Alta California* of April 7 says: We are credibly informed that the San Francisco Delegation has agreed on the details of the Funding bill, and that an early time is positively fixed upon for its passage in both branches of the Legislature. The rate per cent. will not be over two per annum. The Street Assessment Warrants will not be funded, and all indebtedness is to be thoroughly sifted.

Two days ago, and a vast majority of property holders would have hailed the bill as a relief to the city, and would have acquiesced in it if the rate of interest had not been higher than six per cent. But now, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, there is manifest disposition to enjoin all operations of the act, (if it shall pass,) on the ground of the incipient illegality of the indebtedness. The Council has exceeded the powers given it by the Charter, and there is no debt exceeding the revenue above $50,000. If this effort should not succeed, it would be followed by a *refusal* to pay taxes assessed to meet the interest on what would be claimed as an illegal demand. The creditors have claims which should be deeply considered, and rights which ought to be protected in some way.

The Temperance Movement.

The *Placer Times* says: "The progress of this movement in our State is far greater than most of our citizens suppose. Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance have been formed in every part of the country, and in places where it was little thought that any such attempt at reformation would ever be made. We have received letters from a number of places in the mines announcing that the excitement had reached those locations, and persons had joined the Order whom it was thought could no more live without rum than without air. What has given the cause such an impetus it is difficult to tell. The example set by some of the leading men of the State, at Sacramento, may have had some influence, to some extent, but the lectures of Mrs. PYRAH, who appears to be actively engaged in the work in the country, might have contributed to this result. The temperance men are a formidable body at present.

Adams & Co.—Nomination of Assignees.

The matter of the assignment of ADAMS & Co. came up before Judge LAKE on Saturday. The report of the referees were then read, and it appeared that Messrs. RICHARD ROBERT, EDWARD FOWLE and A. A. COWEN had received the majority of creditors voted, the Court confirmed the report, and declared the gentlemen above named to be elected.

ANSON MORRILL, Esq., presented a petition on behalf of C. D. GUSTAVUS, Esq., and fifty others, creditors of ADAMS & Co., setting forth that parties representing the assignees as debtors had sent notes representing $170,000, and that I. C. WOODS was not examined at the meeting of creditors, as to the validity of the claims presented; also that the assignees had allowed these parties representing the assignees to be present during the same for the purpose of influencing the choice of assignees. The petitioners asked that these matters, together with I. C. WOODS, be examined by the Court relative to the nature of the claims, previous to the confirmation of the report of the referees.

The Court denied the motion, and intimated that the bond of the assignees would be fixed on Monday.

The Loss of the W. T. Wheaton.

We learn from the *Evening News* that the whaling bark W. T. WHEATON, Capt. COMSTOCK, master, left Honolulu from three months and twenty days before last June. She left well-provisioned, for a whaling voyage of six months. In leaving the ocean, the captain deemed it best to land at Vera Cruz and procure some fresh supplies—such as fresh vegetables, beef, &c., &c. While on shore making these purchases, the wind entirely died away. On this account she came within gunshot of the shore, and on to the breakers. To prevent this catastrophe he let fall the anchors; the cables ran out straight at the stern, and on to the breakers she went on earth. About this time Captain COMSTOCK landed in reaching the beach, and although he made every exertion to save the vessel, he found it impossible to do so.

At this moment the boats were lowered, and the captain, lady and child, with all the crew, left the shores of the land. Had they remained a half hour longer they would have been lost. Capt. C., lady and child, came near being drowned in landing. All their clothing, their ship's chronometer and every other valuable thing were destroyed in the breakers, save the small trunk which had been ordered by the Captain's lady to be taken with her. She had no clothes on shore.

Lieutenant PAGE will immediately depart for the Mohave, by the way of the Colorado, for the purpose of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of that country, and then return to San Diego, preparatory to a trip across the country by the way of the Gila River.

FATAL AFFRAY.—THREE MEN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.—On Sunday evening last, an affray occurred at a Mexican dance-house in Los Angeles, and a Sonoranian, who kept a tortoise's stall in Negro Alley, was stabbed by another, and mortally wounded, so that he died almost instantly. Our vigilant constable, HALE, was present at the murder, and was conveying him to jail assisted by Mr. PATRICK JOHNSON, when four men overtook them on horseback, and commenced firing, probably with the intent of rescuing the prisoner. Mr. JOHNSON and the prisoner were severely but not dangerously wounded. Mr. HALE promptly returned the fire of these desperadoes, wounding one of them so severely, that he died next morning of his wounds. On the same evening, a short time after this affair, Dr. W. B. OSBURN, was attacked by several of the same gang of desperadoes, but fortunately escaped unhurt, although some half dozen shots were fired at him. It is probable that Dr. OSBURN shot one of the gang, as one of them was found dead, about three miles from town. The man Mr. HALE shot is recognized by some of our citizens as DIONICIO GARCIA, who killed the Sheriff of Monterey County last Summer.

California Markets.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, April 7.

During the early part of the week, or immediately after the departure of the mail steamer, business revived very noticeably, and for a few days quite a brisk trade was done; but towards the close things have again receded, and as we write everything is quiet and dull. The amount of goods which has been forwarded to the interior, however, during the past week has been, we think, larger than during any similar period for two months past. The last shipments of gold, which far exceed in amount the general expectations, has been productive of much good by a retro-active process, and has inspired our community with a greater confidence in themselves. The intermediate remittance this time will not probably be large, but the next mail steamer will probably carry forward a fair amount of bullion, to relieve our Atlantic friends, and assist them in shipments to Europe.

Dust has been more plenty than usual on the Street during the past week, and the Assay Offices are crowded with parcels deposited on account of the miners and interior traders, as well as the city merchants and bankers. The principal deposits at present are for coinage, as is usually the case in the intervals between the departures of the mail steamers. The quality of the dust offering in the market is, however, generally poor,—a sure sign that the miners are hoarding, and are unwilling to part with their best earnings. In fact, the merchants in the interior find it very difficult to dispose of their goods on this very account, and there is not coin enough in the country to give a fair impetus to the dust trade.

The following paragraph, which we extract from a leading mountain paper, only typifies a difficulty which is felt in a greater or less degree throughout the entire mining region:

"Much trouble still exists in every branch of trade, owing to the scarcity of circulating medium. We are informed by one of our merchants that his losses on that account amount to a considerable sum each day. Men come in with dust to purchase, and offer dust in exchange. This he is willing to accept, but they desire to deal it out in such small quantities. If he will take out sufficient for his good gold and give them coin for the balance, they will trade, not otherwise; so in dealing out here a little and there a little during the week, the miner finds that he comes out the loser. The amount of dust for sale throughout the town is immense."

The Mint is still inoperative, but we learn that the superintendent is making strenuous efforts to settle up its affairs the so as to get to work again at an early day. Its services were never more required than at present, but we doubt if coinage for the Government under two weeks at the shortest notice.

Money remains exceedingly scarce, and holders are very unwilling to advance funds even on first class securities. Bank accommodations are wholly out of the question, as those institutions want every piece of coin they can raise to help strengthen their position. The next mail steamer is expected to bring the installment from the Bank of California, and as caused by the failures here, and in order to prepare for the worst the bank have one entirely shut off. It would be by no means surprising to us were we still to have to undergo another financial shock of considerable severity. We think, however, that there is no reason to doubt our ability to sustain it, should it come.

The Flour market remains in about the same position as at our last. Both buyers and sellers have been brought to a stand still, and to the utmost limit of concessions it is impossible to slightly fix prices, although this tendency is undoubtedly been to lower rates all through the week, and we suppose small parcels could be taken out of figures materially below those which ruled last week. The largest holders are, however, unwilling to move until the receipt of definite intelligence from Chile respecting the course of the operations there with respect to the California market.

The Dry Goods market remains extremely quiet, and transactions are limited to a degree. A great portion of the recent receipts have been of foreign goods, which have come to direct importers. The auctions since our last have been miserably quiet, and even in the great staples but a very limited trade has been done. The only sales which have reached us during the week are 11,000 yards 4-4 bleached Sheetings at 21c.; 30 bales 4-4 brown do., heavy, to arrive, at 19½c.; 20 bales No. 1 Cocheco Print Cloth at 21c.; 60 do. do. Nos. 7 to 9 at 20c.

A fair business has been done in Provisions throughout the past week, with a better inquiry for some particular descriptions than we have noted for the past two or three weeks. The market, however, has not materially varied in the terms of sale since our last review. In Beef we have sales of 100 bbls. mess Family, at $16, and small parcels of mess at $15@$15 50 per bbl. Sales of Pork that approximate 1,000 pkgs., bbls. and halves, principally clear, at $19 50@$19 75 for bbls., and $10@$10 25 for halves. A few small parcels of Hams have also been taken at 9@10c. and 40 pcs. Hams to brine sold at 8c., 50 do. do. pickle cured, 10,000 lbs. in salt, our impression, at 10c., 20 cases CANDLES at the close, at auction, at 14c.; without reservation. In Bacon we note sales of 40,000 lbs. mixed Western at 14½c.; 20,000 lbs. do. at 14½c.; 100 tierces Hams, at auction, at the close, at 11c. Provisions in Lard have been to the extent of some 700 tierces at rates ranging from 13½c. to 17c., according to quality and size of the; 200 kegs sold at 18½c. As will be seen, the imports of butter have been extremely heavy, and although a portion of the parcels coming to hand had been purchased previous to arrival, the bulk of the receipts is going into store. Transactions equal 1,000 pkgs. new, at 22c. @ 23c., according to invoice.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, April 3, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. Joseph Webber to Miss Ann Elizabeth Farley, both of San Francisco.

In Placerville, April 5, Mr. Wm. A. Jessery, formerly of Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Murgottan, late of Indiana.

On Wednesday evening, April 4, by Rev. H. Wiley, Mr. Lesbet Knigge to Miss Catherine D. Oliver, all of San Francisco.

April 1, by Rev. Dr. Wiede, Wm. H. Hale to Hannah A. Fowler.

In Sacramento, April 3, by Rev. E. Bixley, John G. Jack, late of New Orleans, to Mrs. Matilda Saltz, of Sac.

In Marysville, Stewart Davis to Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, all of Marysville.

On the 27th inst., at the residence of J. B. Kelley, by Bishop Perkins, Mr. Joseph Morris and Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, both of Salt Lake City.

Jan. 28, by Elder John Young, Franklin M. Perkins and Maria Tuttle.

On the 4th March, by Bishop Woolley, Mr. Charles Woolley and Miss Jemima Bowen.

Feb. 1, by Elder Richards, Mr. Thos. Squires and Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Jan. 26, by Bishop Perkins, Mr. Jos. L. Bone and Miss Joanna P. Fullmer.

In Pilgrove, Feb. 2, by Elder Hoyt, Mr. Asa O. Reyes and Miss America Ann Neal.

In San Francisco, April 2, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. John C. Jack, late of New-Orleans, to Mrs. Matilda Jack, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, April 26, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Charles A. Barnes to Miss Mary Turner, both formerly of Philadelphia.

April 1, by Rev. James H. Brinton, Mr. Edgar Briggs to Miss Sarah Hutchinson, all of San Francisco.

DIED.

In Jackson, on the 21st ult., Mr. Francis Poundt, formerly of Maine, aged about 35 years.

In Sutter Creek, on the 21st ult., after a lingering illness, Catherine, wife of Jonathan Jones, aged about 40 years, formerly of St. Joseph's, Mo.

At the Oak Spring Ferry, 20th ult., Captain William Ormiston, aged about 45 years, a native of Nova Scotia, recently from Texas.

In San Francisco, Ellen Wallace, aged 10 years and 3 months.

In Placerville, on the 1st inst., Ella, infant daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. A. Robinson.

At Long Bar, Yuba River, on the 23d ult., of disease of the brain, EMMA, daughter of S. C. and Ann M. Steele, aged 1 year 11 months and 6 days.

At Eureka City, on the 20th ult., Daniel Ryan, formerly of Wisconsin, aged about 35 years.

On the 22 April, at the Gardner House, corner of Vallejo and Battery-streets, Thomas W. White, aged 36 years, a native of Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland.

In San Francisco, March 21, Mrs. Isabella, wife of Wm. Spence, a native of Dunkeirmine, Scotland.

In San Francisco, on April 2, Robert Brooke, of Kelvin Grove Farm, Santa Clara, aged 40 years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An excellent house assembled last evening to witness the performance of VERDI's new Opera, "Il Trovatore." Our readers need scarcely be informed that this is one of the composer's latest productions, and one more suggested to an eminent degree in Paris, and wherever else produced. The popular, rhythmatic character of the music, and its reception last night, seem to indicate a similar result here.

The story of the opera is of Spanish origin, and the present libretto, by SALVATORE CAMMARANO—not by SCRIBE—is, we believe, an adaptation from a drama of the same name, still played in Spanish theatres. It deals largely in horrors, having in this respect at least an *equal advantage with "Rigoletto."* Signor VERDI always becomes cheerful under such influences. He does not thrill you with the heightening intensity of his music, but rather tries to subdue the harsh suggestions of the plot. After a small amount of decent subterfuge he loses sight of the catastrophe that provoked it, and becomes hilarious. Like TURNER, the great landscape painter, he prefers light to shade, and has a mortal aversion to anything black.

The first essential of an Italian libretto is to have two persons in love with the same woman; one a rugged *basso, or baritone*, the other a tender languishing *tenor*. The *Count di Luna* and *Manrico* (the troubadour) answering to these requirements. The lady is of course an inevitable *Leonora*—that name being generic for most sopranos. The principal action of the first act takes place in the Garden of a Palace. *Leonora* accounts to an attendant the particulars of her attachment for the troubadour, and laments that yet another night has passed without a visit. The stage is dark, although a very handsome moon shines from the sky; consequently the Count *di Luna* is not perceived when he enters. Presently *Manrico* is heard singing a pretty Serenade (Deserto sulla terra) *Leonora* comes forward to greet him, but by one of those very natural mistakes so common to the best regulated stages, precipitates herself into the wrong gentleman's arms, and confesses in a very indiscreet manner her undying affection and holy love. *Manrico*, enraged, with some show of reason, *at what what he considers baseness*, comes forward. *Leonora* discovers her error, explains that she *was deceived by the darkness of the night*, and balances accounts by precipitating herself into the right gentleman's arms. Hereupon the *Count* waxes wroth and challenges the Troubadour to mortal combat, in five *bits*; *Manrico* assures him that he (the *Count*) will perish; *Leonora* implores that vengeance may fall on her alone, the two gentlemen rush out to fight and *Leonora* falls fainting to the ground.

The second act opens in the camp of the Gipsies. *Manrico* is suffering from wounds received in his duel with the *Count*, and is affectionately tended by his supposed mother *Azucena*, who is one of the band. At his request *Azucena* relates the story of a long nursed revenge which she yet hopes to consummate against the *Count di Luna*. It appears that through the instrumentality of the latter, *Azucena's* mother had, years before, been burnt at the stake for a witch. Returning from the horrid scene, whence she was brutally repulsed, *Azucena* met the child of the *Count*; she snatched him to her arms, where already she had her own child, and hastening to the still burning pyre flung the poor little innocent to the flames. In the phrensy of the moment she selected the wrong infant, and instead of the Count's son, immolated her own! *Manrico* begins to suspect, after the recital of *Azucena's* narrative, that she is not his mother. He questions her, but is evaded. In the meantime *Leonora* has been informed that *Manrico* is dead, and in agony of grief she is about to take the veil. *Manrico* and she *Count* both try to prevent it. The latter waylays *Leonora* with the intention of bearing her off, but is frustrated by *Manrico*, who steps in opportunely and does the honors. A clever trio and passionate finale end the act.

In the third act we have *Manrico* comfortably ensconced in the Castle of Castellor, which, as chief of a band of rebels, he has seized. The action begins in the camp of the *Count*, who, as commander of the royal forces, is about besieging the place. *Azucena* is dragged in by the soldiers, who take her to be a spy of the enemy. She is questioned by the officers, and from her self-convicting answers, the *Count* learns that he has the mother of his enemy in his power. He condemns her to the stake. *Manrico*, from a saloon of the fortress, observes the preparations; learn that they are for his mother, and, maddened with revenge, rushes with his followers to the rescue.

In the fourth act *Manrico* is a prisoner, confined in the same cell with his mother, *Azucena*. *Leonora* seeks an interview with the *Count*, and offers herself in exchange *for the life of Manrico*. The *Count* joyfully consents, and *Leonora* bears the tidings to *Manrico*. He refuses to accept his life on such conditions. Aroused to action with desperate wishes urging him to fly, and embrace some one else, determined to free him, she had offered her hand to the *Count*, but this latter poisons and was dying. As *Leonora* dies, the *Count* enters. Finding that he has been deceived, he wreaks his vengeance on the unfortunate *Maurico*, who is immediately led forth to execution. *Azucena*, who has been sleeping, is awakened by the commotion, and instantly asks for her son. The *Count* bids her go to the window and see him corpse dangling in the breeze. She rushes to the window, and after looking out, exclaims: "Wretch, thou has slain thy brother! O mother, thou art indeed avenged!"

There are no purely dramatic situations in the play, and consequently very little demand for the executive-tiveness of the modern French school. The nearest approaches to intensity occur in the fourth act, and that act is in some respects the best of the opera. Indeed, in almost every respect save this present little good. The writing, instrumental and vocal, displays care, and there is an obvious regard for the proprieties. The opening scene of this act, where a inconvenience death-bell, an affecting miserere, and a supposed nuptial, are united simultaneously, displays a masterly command of resources. Something similar has been done by DONIZETTI, in the last act of the "Favorita," without the bell; but VERDI's treatment strikes us as being the grammar of the two. By the way, the bell used in altogether too monotonous and to sharp of tint. It should be tuned to the 55th of the scale, but seemed to us somewhat higher.

In the first act there is an effective bit of vocalism of a narrative character, for the soprano, called *Tacea la notte placida*, with a concluding aria, *Di tali amor*, in VERDI's most characteristic style. In the same act also occurs a Bass Romanza, but the composer must be progressive or "Mazzinistic," and the whole is evidently plagiated from the masterly quartette in the latter Opera. The second act opens with a chorus of Gipsy workmen, accompanied by the sound of anvils struck with the hammers of the artificers. It is written in a popular Anvil-ish vein, and will always be a favorite. If the hammerers would pay a little more attention to the rhythm of the music it would be an improvement. A very fine scena also of the narrative kind for the contralto, called "Condotta ell'era," occurs here, and was admirably rendered by Signora VESTVALI, notwithstanding a very obvious cold. The instrumentation of this piece is the most effective in the Opera—and not much at that. The third act is most favorable for the display of the tenor voice, particularly in the vocalism like adagio, "Ah, si ben mio," and the concluding allegro. "Di quella pira," which by the way, being of a decidedly convivial character, is totally out of place here. The form of this melody has been used a [illegible] at times. Signor BRIGNOLI infused a great deal of vigor into the latter, and elicited much applause. The martial music in this act is of a very commonplace character.

The cast was as follows: *Leonora*, Sign. STEFFANONE; *Azucena*, Sign. VESTVALI; *Manrico*, Sig. BRIGNOLI; *Conte di Luna*, Sig. ANCONI; *Ferrando*, Sig. ROCCO.

STEFFANONE is always at home in VERDI's music, and we can only add that in this Opera she is as usually enjoyable, although sometimes fruity. She was suffering last night from the effects of recent indisposition but sang bravely to the end. Signorina VESTVALI's role is an admirable one for the mezzo-soprano voice, and affords ample scope for dramatic power. VESTVALI availed herself of the latter feature, and acted the part of the *Gipsy* with great earnestness and vigor. The success of her performance may be attributed to the dramatic interest she gave to the part, as much as to the excellence with which she rendered the music. There are so many breaks in Signorina VESTVALI's voice, and so little skill displayed in covering them, that we must wait for more cultivation before we can thoroughly appreciate her otherwise excellent vocalism. The "make up" of this lady was perfectly admirable.

Signor ANCONI made his début in the character of *Count of Luna*. This gentleman was engaged in Europe by Mr. STRAKOSCH, and is certainly a valuable acquisition to the present Company. He possesses a baritone voice of admirable quality; fuller in the lower than the higher register, but well cultivated and capable of under control. It differs from the baritone to which we have been accustomed in freshness and sonority—the throat and nose forming no part of Signor ANCONI's method. We anticipate for this gentleman an unequivocal success. He appeared a little too much at ease in the Count, and seemed to know that he was going to achieve a triumph. He was not mistaken; *his performance was excellent throughout.* Signor ROCCO had but little to do, but that little was difficult; and Signor ROCCO, although not in the habit of overcoming difficulties, did it well. He was otherwise very amusing.

"Il Trovatore" has been brought out in a remarkably short space of time, and (in consequence of the indisposition of the leading artistes) with fewer rehearsals than such a work requires. Nevertheless, it went off excellently. For promptness and industry there is no conductor in America who can compare in the slightest degree with Mr. MAERTZEK. His baton is unfailing, and the music under his command obey it with celerity. The orchestra box of this Opera is thin, and not in VERDI's usual sonorous style. What there is of it was excellently rendered by Mr. MAERTZEK. The chorus appeared to be timid, but went up in the music. We may here remark that the *Miserere* in the fourth act to which we have before referred, is sung too much *sotto voce*. It can scarcely be heard at times.

The new scenery by Signor ALLEGRI is exceedingly fine, particularly the view of the palace by moonlight, and the gipsy's habitation in a cleft of the mountains. Mr. ALLEGRI is frequently slovenly in his details. In this instance, however, he is thorough and artistic. We would suggest to him the necessity of finding some method for preventing the oscillation of the scenes that are suspended from above. It looks bad.

The costumes are the best we have had under the *present management; we are almost disposed to say* the best we have had under *any* management, but Mr. *HACKETT deserves to be remembered in this connection.* It is not often we see good, well-fitting armor on the stage, it can be seen in the "Trovatore," and is worth seeing. With regard to the "properties," we would suggest to the liberal arrangement of this house the propriety of burning all the wooden swords. No amount of genius can brandish a stick like a sword, and no force of imagination can make it look like one.

In listening to this Opera it is impossible to avoid noticing that VERDI repeats himself, particularly in ideas derived from "Rigoletto," but it is also worthy of remark that the character of the music is changing as in that Opera referred to, and while it is ameliorated in some respects, in others more dramatic. Portions of the second and fourth acts indicate not only a transition but a progress. The early peculiarities which gave this composer so many enemies, and which are remembered with exceeding tenacity, are evidently being abandoned for something of a purer if not more vigorous character. In "Louisa Miller," in "Rigoletto," and lastly in the "Trovatore," this change has been more and more apparent. The French school has been potent with all Italian composers. If we would have the best works of ROSSINI, DONIZETTI, BELLINI, &c., we must select those which were written for the French opera and on the French model. It is indisputable VERDI, and this influence will probably culminate in the work we is now preparing for the Parisians. It seems to us that "Trovatore" thus far is the most "Frenchey" opera he has yet produced, and with some shall possess many beauties. It was an undoubted success last evening and will have a run.

The "Trovatore" will be repeated on Friday, and on Saturday there will be a morning performance of "William Tell."

Mayor WOOD was the occupant of a private box, and attracted a good deal of attention.

Public Carmen.

A meeting of this Association, which was very numerously attended, was held last evening at HILLMAN's Hall, Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. After the usual monthly business, several speakers suggested the propriety of raising the prices of different yards, but others did not consider it politic to do so. They wanted a uniform price for each yard, and did not consider it fair to charge one good man more than some who were near them and employed less cards.

Mr. JOHN MCCONNICK had carted as many as eighteen loads and even twenty in a day in Tenth-avenue at 18 pence; he had thought this was very well, but others had carted twenty-seven, which would cause proprietors to think they were making too much by them, and would be done them to give the monopoly of their business to those who would lower the prices.

Mr. EGAN said if prices were lowered he should look for [illegible] to [illegible]; that [illegible] (Laughter.)

A Committee was then appointed to regulate fair prices, to report at next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Particular Notice.

Readers must not omit to go through the whole of the Daily Times, and consult each page of the columns of Advertisements therein. There will be also found many useful things under the Chief of Police, as property stolen and found, &c., &c. Also, the Coroner's Inquests, and Police Intelligence, as to what fires and daily occurrences there are under the various departments. Also, notices of the various days for redemption found, lunatics to be sold as Slaves, and to be received with the surprising transparency of notes at our police. It is a very interesting paper.

Fire, at Greenwich.

Yesterday morning, Mr. C. PARKER was awakened in Washington, by one of the inmates of Mr. THOMAS HALLETT, Esq., United [illegible] Greenwich, and informed that [illegible] on a bench [illegible] engaged in connection with Colonel KINSMAN, a military expedition against Nicaragua, and [illegible] to reach this City this morning, in the capacity of this editor.

Stealing Silver Plate.

Yesterday morning a young man, named HOOPER was arrested by Officer HAMMOND of the Police, charged with stealing silver plate valued at $40 from the dwelling house of Mr. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, No. 315 [illegible]-street. A portion of the property was recovered from [illegible] a pile of lumber in West-street, where the [illegible] had secreted it. Justice DAVENPORT committed the defendant in full for trial.

Falling from Scaffolding—Death of Table.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held at No. 194 Seventh-street, on the body of a young woman named ROSA MEYERS, who died on Saturday evening by falling from the plazza of her house. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Another inquest was held by the same Coroner at the Second Ward Police Station, on the body of the boy PARKER, who was killed by falling through a [illegible] in Williamsburgh-street. Verdict in accordance with the facts as previously published.

The Turf—Grand Sweeps Stakes.

The grands of the Turf are about to be entered at the National Course, on the Long Island Railroad, for the great Sweeps. It is rumored that some distinguished horses from the South will participate in the sport. But before the racing opens there is much [illegible] to be done about the course. The whole will require to be [illegible] down during the past winter, and if enough [illegible] to move had been made would be surprising.

Cricket.

Yesterday commenced the season in the

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, May 9, 1856.

The Church Tenure Controversy.

Archbishop Hughes apparently closes the controversy he has maintained for some days past with Senator Brooks, by the brief and contemptuous letter which we publish elsewhere,—in which, alleging that Mr. Brooks has been guilty of falsehood, he dismisses him as unworthy of further notice. Inasmuch as in his very first letter the Archbishop accused Mr. Brooks of falsehood, it is not easy to see why he should now, for the reason alleged, end the contest he has so long maintained.

Our readers are generally aware that this discussion grew out of the debate in the State Senate upon the Church Tenure bill. There is a law of this State requiring all Church property to be held by trustees, elected by the congregations. The Catholics, after trying the experiment, alleged that it failed with them, in consequence mainly of the unfitness of their congregations to exercise the power of election which the law conferred. They claimed, therefore, that all Church property should be held by the Bishop: and as he could not legally hold it in trust, his successor in office succeeding him also in the trust,—the property was conveyed to him in fee,—he at the same time making a will bequeathing it to his successor in office. It became customary to require all Church property to be thus vested in the Bishop, and ecclesiastical penalties were imposed on several Churches which refused compliance with the requisition. Two years ago an effort was made to secure the passage of a State law authorizing the Bishop to act as trustee: but it failed. At the last session a law was passed forbidding the vesting of title to such property in any person holding any ecclesiastical office. The object of the law was to exact from the Roman Catholics conformity to the State law upon the subject, which they had hitherto evaded.

During the discussion of this bill, Senator Brooks made a speech in its favor, in the course of which he presented the fact that the Catholic Bishops now hold the titles to all their Church property in fee: and he said that John Hughes was thus, not as Bishop or Archbishop, but, personally and individually, the *owner* of real estate in this City and vicinity to the amount of nearly five million of dollars. He said that there were in the Register's office in New-York not less than *fifty-eight* records of conveyances of such property to him, some of which were from trustees; and that some of them embraced whole squares and were of great value.

Archbishop Hughes in reply published a letter declaring these statements to be untrue, and assailing Mr. Brooks very severely for having made them. Mr. Brooks has since published extracts from the records in the Register's office, showing that in over forty instances such conveyances have been made to John Hughes; that in one instance at least they were made by trustees:—and that the value of the property is very large:—and claiming that his original statements have thus been fully sustained. The Archbishop replies that the full number of alleged conveyances, fifty-eight, has not yet been proved,—that the only case in which the conveyance was made by trustees being of a lease for 999 years, instead of a title in fee, that portion of the statement is not sustained,—that the value of the property conveyed is not proved to have been within four millions of the amount first named, and that his denunciation of Mr. Brooks for falsehood is thus fully warranted.

But the Archbishop admits fully that Church property is held by the Bishops,—and that the legal title to it is in them, although morally and actually the property is administered as a trust. Upon this point his language is very explicit. He says:

> If Mr. Brooks had stated before the Senate that *certain conveyances had been made to me in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, he would have stated what I myself was the first to proclaim,—what is known to the whole community of New-York, and what requires no proof.* It is known to all, that for the last twelve or fourteen years, property designed for Catholic Church purposes *has been vested in the Bishop*,—said property being in all other respects for its uses, its income, its expenditures, as much the property of the several congregations, as if it had been vested in lay trustees, the only difference being that there is no authority whereby such property can be mortgaged and brought into jeopardy by irresponsible laymen without the knowledge and concurrence of the Bishop. * * *
>
> "Besides these worthy confreres of Senator Brooks' are under a mistaken view of the subject. They seem to suppose that if any property had been conveyed to me, then Senator Brooks is right and I am wrong. They seem to suppose that I *denied the ownership of any property*. But this pretended ignorance must be a piece of affectation. They do not forget that in my very first letter *I admitted* the ownership of property."

The Archbishop thus makes the controversy turn, not upon the leading point presented by Senator Brooks,—the only point at all essential to his argument,—the fact namely, that the State laws on the subject are evaded by the Roman Catholics by vesting the ownership of their Church property in their Bishops,—but upon the accuracy or inaccuracy of his statements as to the amount, character and locality of the property thus held by Archbishop Hughes. If he had been as explicit in his first letter, as he is in the one from which the above extract is taken, there would have been neither occasion nor ground for so long a controversy upon the subject: since he now admits all that it was at all essential for Senator Brooks to establish.

We publish also this morning another letter from Mr. Brooks, who gives sundry additional records of conveyances of property from the Register's books.

☞ The Anti-Slavery tendencies of the Know-Nothings of Massachusetts were very strongly exhibited in the State Council held at the Temple, in Boston, on Tuesday evening. Governor Gardiner and Senator Wilson are among the Delegates chosen to attend the National Council, to be held at Philadelphia in June next. Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were passed unanimously.

☞ In the Massachusetts House, yesterday, Governor Gardiner's veto of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Loan Bill was sustained.

Departure of Queen Hodge.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Pacific*, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, was Mr. Dodge, the new Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid. He has gone at last; but there is reason to fear that the *good accomplished in his retirement* from the country, will be more than balanced *by the injury to our National reputation*, which his presence as an American Representative abroad will entail. Fortunately his active capacity for evil is exceedingly limited. He has neither the intellect nor the education necessary to give his counsels much weight, or to originate any special scheme of diplomatic wickedness. Of all the appointments of the present Administration, that of Mr. Dodge is probably the most unfortunate. There is nothing in his manners—coarse and awkward to boorishness as they are—to commend him. Nobody, that we have heard, ever claimed for him even moderate talents as a speaker, writer, diplomatist or statesman. He has done nothing in his public career giving him the slightest title to popular respect or confidence; nor is there anything in his mental qualifications to compensate in the least for the absence of those educational and social qualities so necessary to the diplomat. And *he* succeeds the talented, educated, polished and brilliant Pierre Soulé! What must our transatlantic neighbors think of us, when we send to represent us, at one of the most polished Courts of Europe—first, a foreign born gentleman of Mr. Soulé's pattern, and then such a specimen of Young America as is Mr. Dodge! They may well say—as did a distinguished Democratic Senator when Mr. Dodge was nominated—that in the first case we gave them "King Stork," and in the second "King Log."

The circumstances under which Mr. Dodge obtained and accepted the appointment, constitute sufficient illustration of the characteristics of the man. It will be remembered that he was defeated for reelection to the United States Senate because of his devotion to Nebraskaism and Slaveocracy generally. The Administration, of course, felt itself bound to provide for him. Early in February last, some one of his friends passed a paper around the floor of the Senate for the signature of Democrats, recommending Mr. Dodge to the President for *some* appointment. The character of the appointment sought was not stated, and it was supposed that he desired a clerkship—or at most an auditorship in one of the Executive Departments. His brother Senators, willing to pension moderately, or, rather, unwilling to *refuse* a pension to one who was sitting with them in the Chamber, readily signed the Dodge subscription paper. Nobody dreamed that the petitioner aspired to a foreign mission. To suspect such a thing was beyond imaginative possibility. What consternation, then, seized upon the signers when the name of Augustus Caesar Dodge was laid before them for the Spanish Mission! But what could the majority do? They were caught in the trap which had been laid for them. In their clarity they had recommended Dodge without reservation, and the President had taken them at their word. There was nothing to be done but swallow the dose; and they did that at once, with many a wry face, and many a curse on their own stupidity, while more than one of those who were thus entrapped made no secret of their disgust. These facts were all stated at the time, and were not denied. We know them to be true; Mr. Dodge knows them to be true; and it is difficult to understand how he could consent to accept the place, except on the hypothesis that he cares more for the emoluments of the mission than for good repute among his fellow men.

The new Minister has doubtless received elaborate instructions from Mr. Marcy and the President; and a special messenger from the State Department delivered him additional dispatches yesterday morning; but, unless he is much belied by those who know him best, it will be quite impossible to instruct him sufficiently for his important and delicate position. The country will await the news of his arrival and movements at Madrid, with not a little curiosity.

The Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. A. Dudley Mann still remains at his post as Assistant Secretary of State, notwithstanding he tendered his resignation to the President some months ago. We regret to learn, however, that he has not withdrawn his letter of resignation, and intends retiring from the Department at an early day.

It is not surprising that he finds his position irksome and disagreeable. He is preeminently a statesman—*not* a partisan-politician—and we do not believe he can contentedly see important principles or international issues bandied about by a shuttle-cock Administration, for mere partisan purposes. He is, too, a man of action, not of words, and can hardly escape emotions of mingled pity and contempt for the indecision and vacillation of the Administration with which he is associated. It is only surprising that he has remained at Washington so long. Knowing more of the details of foreign politics than the President and Cabinet combined, and consequently better able to judge of their relations to the United States, he is nevertheless completely hidden away in the Department, while others get the credit of his experience and suggestions. To those who are familiar with his diplomatic career in Europe, his sentiments, and style, both of writing and of thought, it is not difficult to trace his influence in some of the most important papers which have emanated from the State Department since his connection therewith; but of these the world knows nothing. An exceedingly modest gentleman, and a genuine, practical philanthropist, Mr. Mann would doubtless be quite willing to sacrifice personal convenience and comfort, and court absolute obscurity, if, by so doing, he could accomplish any material good for his own country, or advance the interests of mankind; but he is doubtless satisfied, by this time, that, with the conflicting elements of which the Cabinet is composed, there is little hope of *effecting* anything;—for whatever the promise of to-day, a change of the wind to-morrow is sure to bring disappointment. His *retirement, then, is not surprising*, but still it is to be deeply regretted.

We understand it is his purpose to go to Europe in an unofficial capacity. He will carry with him the highest respect and the best wishes of all who have enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

The trial of Col. Kinney, on the charge of violating the Neutrality Act, has been set down for Monday next upon the earnest application of his counsel. This is as it should be; and really it is difficult to understand why the District Attorney should seek to delay the trial, to the great inconvenience and pecuniary loss of the accused, as well as of the numerous parties who have engaged passage with Col. Kinney on the steamer *United States*, to sail on the 7th inst. It is an unfortunate fact that prosecuting officers very often seem to act upon the idea that it is part of their duty to put the parties accused to all possible inconvenience—in short, to punish them for being suspected of crime, no matter how unjustly. This is all wrong. So, too, is that estimate of the District Attorney's office, which devolves upon him the duty of seeking the conviction of the accused, at no matter what sacrifice of justice. The office of a public prosecutor *is* not such as this. It is semi-judicial in its character; and its duties are best performed by him who seeks to get at the truth by the shortest process known to our laws. This is to accomplish the behests of Justice; but to seek conviction as a gambler would seek to win at cards, is to prostitute justice most shamefully.

This digression is not intended to have special application to Mr. McKeon, although we avail ourselves of the present occasion to give expression to sentiments such as he and every other honest man must endorse. Col. Kinney is evidently quite at ease about the result of his trial,—fearing delay rather than the verdict of a jury. He probably understands that it is the delay, and the discouragement consequent upon it, which are sought by those who have initiated proceedings against him. There is no reason why he should be subjected to that serious penalty before trial. The witnesses upon whose evidence the indictment was procured a few days ago, cannot be far away. Mr. Marcoleta *is* on hand to prompt his counsel, and the witnesses for the defence can be had in an hour. The whole affair will end, we doubt not, in smoke. Even should Marcoleta be able to find a witness or two willing to swear that they believe Col. Kinney designs making war upon Nicaragua, the Colonel will introduce fifty—if the Court will hear them—all of whom will testify that they had engaged to go out with him; that he has declared his sole purpose to be peaceful colonization; and that they are not aware of the slightest efforts towards any military organization in the party,—and that will be the end of it. We may believe what we will of Kinney's ulterior purposes or prospects; but unsupported surmises are not evidence before a jury. That Mr. McKeon knows; and neither he nor those who prepared the indictment expect to obtain a conviction. It will be seen by reference to the telegraphic column, that the warrant for Consul Fabens' arrest was served upon him at Washington yesterday.

☞ The *Tribune* disavows having denounced the Lieutenant Governor for not being personally a tee-totaller. The Editor's special object in this disclaimer is to escape the awkward predicament of having villified another for acts of which, whether right or wrong, he is himself habitually guilty. Unluckily, the disclaimer is as groundless as the pretensions it is intended to screen. No one who recalls the falsehoods published by the *Tribune* during the visit of the Legislature to this City, and its wholesale fabrication about the Lieutenant Governor's drinking three glasses of champagne before making a speech, and kindred inventions and inuendoes with which its columns have teemed for months, will lend much weight to a disavowal prompted solely by a desire to escape the odium of the basest and most canting hypocrisy. Indeed, the very disclaimer is made the medium of coining fresh falsehoods on the same subject. Without venturing upon any open and explicit assertion, insinuations are thrown out of the Lieutenant Governor's "taking an occasional glass of brandy and water," &c.:—and mention is made of a *report*

> "that he had given entertainments to the Legislature at Albany with temperance refreshments for the many in one room, and *with liquor in another up stairs for the chosen and confidential few.*"

This, so far as we know, is an absolutely fresh invention on the *Tribune's* part. There is not one syllable of truth in the statement, whether it was ever so "reported" or not. It is probably an original coinage of some one of the "twenty *gentlemen*" who write for the *Tribune's* columns—just such a fabrication as was the *Tribune's* editorial assertion, that Mr. Raymond had authorized a denial in the Auburn Convention that he had ever written, seen or published certain articles in the Times on Governor Seymour's veto message. *That* assertion the *Tribune* has persisted in, after being repeatedly told, both publicly and privately, in person and in print, that it was untrue; and so it probably will in this. Nothing can surpass the *Tribune's* fertility in the fabrication of new slanders, unless it be the pertinacity with which it clings to old ones.

The *Tribune* endures a great deal of wretchedness on account of the "public distrust" of the Lieutenant Governor. We trust that fellow appreciates the disinterested sympathy thus lavished upon him. He is certainly fortunate in never having been favored with the *Tribune's* open favor and support; it was by equal good luck that he escaped damage from the half-hearted friendship which that paper extended to him at the last election. We have no reason to suppose that he feels especially disturbed either by the *Tribune's* onslaught, or by the fact that the *Tribune* has *found an accomplice in its* mendacity in the Louisville Journal,—a paper hitherto less known by its devotion to Temperance than by *its championship of the aristocratic* murderer of a Kentucky schoolmaster.

The present Editor of the *Tribune* asserts this "the man does not live who can say that Mr. Greeley ever asked or encouraged any one to seek a nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor for him." Mr. Greeley would not endorse that statement, because *he* knows that it is not true. But whether he would, or not, is immaterial. The present Editor of the *Tribune* confesses that as a "personal and political friend and associate" *he* sought to procure Mr. Greeley's nomination. That confession is quite enough to fasten upon him the charge of hypocrisy, in *now* pretending that it is a degradation for journalists to be appointed or elected to office—and in assailing ostensibly on that ground appointments made from the Times establishment;—unless he is willing to have it understood that he was deliberately seeking the degradation of one for whom he professed to be acting as a friend.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature met and organized at Hartford yesterday. Austin Baldwin, of Middletown, was chosen Speaker of the House. Both Houses met in Convention to-day to make choice of a Governor and other State officers.

Sudden Death of Rev. Mr. Halsey.

A most sad casualty yesterday deprived us of one of our most exemplary clergymen, Rev. Charles H. Halsey, Rector of Christ Church. It appears that Mr. Halsey was visiting the new building now in progress, adjoining the Everett House, on Union-square, for the purpose of inspecting parts of the workmanship, to which, as well as to that of some other buildings, his attention had been drawn in view of the erection of a parsonage for his church. He was standing on the fourth floor of the edifice, looking through the opening of the large central windows, which as yet are without sashes. The sill of this window is unusually near the floor, and approaching it, the probability is that he lost his balance, and fell through to the ground, a distance of some sixty feet. He never spoke after the fall, and survived the injury but about half an hour. A very large circle of attached friends will join with the congregation which Mr. Halsey so worthily served in deploring this disastrous event, which has deprived the community of one of its most faithful, laborious and consistent ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Halsey was in his forty-fifth year. He was a son-in-law of President King, of Columbia College.

The Search for Dr. Kane.

The Kane Searching Expedition will doubtless get off before another Winter fairly sets in—by the first of June, they say. Much later than that, it will not be likely to be of any great service in discovering the missing navigator. The propeller intended for the search was launched at Philadelphia Monday. She is very strongly built, is only 256 tons burden, about half the size of the *City of Boston*, (which the Board of Navy Officers were overhauling at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard a week or two since, and reported unfit,) and was originally designed for a Government light-ship. It is intended to provide her with a screw and engines for propelling, and to give her a heavy spread of canvas. The vessel will be provisioned by Henry Grinnell, Esq.

The command of this expedition is to be given to Lieut. H. L. Hartstene, who for three past has been the commander of the mail steamer *Illinois*, running between New-York and Aspinwall, on the California route. Lieut. Hartstene was born in the State of South Carolina, and entered the United States Navy in 1826, having now given nearly 30 years of his life to the naval service.

Labor Lost.

Sending us an indignant letter—blowing us up for some fancied omission—not indicating what the trouble is, not giving a name, not vouchsafing a date. Such epistles, like "young affections, run to waste." Again, sending us all sorts of corrections, and signing them "An Old Subscriber," "An Old Nominee," "Justus," and the like. A blank cheque upon a blank bank would be as useful. Again, asking by letter answers on private business, and enclosing no stamp. The basket we keep for such is an ample one, however; fear not, friends, that your lost labor troubles us. One could dispatch a thousand of them in an hour.

Five Points House Missionary Society.

The eleventh anniversary of the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Friday evening next. Rev. J. B. Finley, (or Ra-wa-wa-e, late chief of the Wyandot Tribe,) and other distinguished clergymen, will address the meeting. The occasion will doubtless be an interesting one.

The Women's Hospital.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen called a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of hearing a statement from Dr. J. M. Sims, in regard to the establishment of a Hospital for the treatment of diseases of women,—there being no such institution in the City. At the hour appointed for the meeting there was not a quorum present, and the Committee adjourned to Monday next at 3 P. M.

New Book House in Albany.

We are glad to mention that a dépôt for New-York papers and publications has just been opened in Albany, under the superintendence of Messrs. Bell and Hendrickson, the former of whom has been for a long time connected with this paper. This house will greatly facilitate Western dealers in procuring their goods from here with promptness and dispatch.

We wish them all the success which their energy and enterprise deserve.

Dutch Reformed Synod.

Tarrytown, Wednesday, May 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Particular Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church met in stated session on Tuesday, May 1, at the Second Dutch Church of this village.

The Synod adjourned Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, to meet this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. They intend to visit the Old Dutch Church before leaving our village. The church spoken of is the one so noted in history, and the subject of Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*, which he entitles the "Sleepy Hollow" Church. Yours, &c., REVERE.

☞ Complaints thicken of carelessness in driving the City Cars on the Harlem Railroad. The gates that they keep shut on the forward end when the cars are in motion are a great protection against broken legs, but the idea of *stopping* to take on or set down a male passenger is still treated as a thing too ridiculous to be thought of.

☞ The statement that Snell was joint author with John Brown, was taken from McCulloch's *Life of Hunt*, just published in London.

☞ Washington Irving has entirely recovered from the effects of his late accident.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.—Stevenson & Humphrey, No. 335 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, 75c. to $1 per yard.
Rich tapestry, 62½ to 75c. per yard.
Rich Brussels 62½ per yard.
Three-ply, 50 to 56c. per yard.
Ingrain, Venetian stripe, 50c.
And all other goods equally low.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERIES.—At CODDINGTON HALL, No. 363 Broadway,
200 lace curtains from $3 to $10 per pair.
200 lace curtains from $10 to $20 per pair.
200 muslin curtains from $1 50 to 6 per pair.
1,000 yards Irish lace draperies at low prices.
4,000 yards muslin de laines, 12½ per yard.
Just received from auction and selling half its value. Call and examine. Open this morning at 9 o'clock.
S. & H. H. TOWLE & CO.

FEVER AND AGUE MAY BE PREVENTED AS WELL AS CURED.—Those who are obliged to encounter the miasma in the unhealthy season, can in many cases of necessity, or on the journey to California, avoid their dangerous consequences in the unfortunate way of DRESSLER'S ANTI-FEBRIFUGE, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DRESSLER, Agent, No. 104 Fulton-st., New-York.

RICH DRESS GOODS.—S. & H. H. TOWLE & CO. will open on THURSDAY MORNING, a large and splendid assortment of plain, plaid and striped silks at 4c. per yard; plain, satin stripe and plaid Barages; French Jaconets, Lenons, &c., recently bought at auction, and will be sold full 50 per cent. less than importer's prices.
S. & H. H. TOWLE & CO.,
Coddington Hall, No. 363 Broadway.

TO LET,
OFFICES IN THE
IRON AND LEATHER BANK,
Corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.,
Entrance on the Park.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS,
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER.

NEW STYLES OF FELT HATS.—THE STYLE THAT becomes a gentleman is determined, not by the mere caprice of fashion, but by the taste which will not suffer itself to be imposed upon by the former, and the judgment which will not yield to the latter. Both of these requisites are combined in the new styles of Felt Hats, which are now becoming deservedly popular for variety of form and quality of material. Gentlemen in this department of the business can rely upon the assurance that they will not be imposed upon, as the subscriber is constantly receiving from the manufacturers every description of goods, and can select for his customers such as will suit their taste and fancy. Those who prefer a light hat for Summer wear, will find a large assortment of the most desirable styles, at the lowest prices, at the subscriber's, No. 128 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, which may be ordered to any part of the country, and sent by express, with the assurance that if they do not suit, they can be returned and the money will be refunded.
HENRY HALLETT.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 403 Broadway, have just purchased by late arrivals, the largest, richest, and most extensive assortment of Velvet, Tapestry Carpetings, and rugs ever offered in this market, all 25 per cent. less than last season's prices.

Rich Velvet, 10s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 5s. to 6s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 5s. per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard.
Best Ingrain, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 50, worth $3 50.
Muslin Curtains for 2s., worth 5s.
Muslin Curtains for 4s., worth 8s.
Muslin Curtains for $6, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $25.
Lace Curtains for $18, worth $30.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $35.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Cornice trimmings at reduced prices.
KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 343 Broadway.

HEAD ABOUT HATS—NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1854.—I have used almost everything which has come before the public for the preservation of Hats, Cockroaches, and Moths, but until I tried Parsons & Co.'s Vermin and Insect Exterminator, I did not feel satisfied to recommend it to my friends. Therefore I therefore cheerfully state that Parsons & Co.'s EXTERMINATOR has effectually destroyed all the Cockroaches in my house, and has security, and I believe will effectually destroy all the Nits therein. It is valuable to me.
To Mr. Parsons, 3, Princes-street, Soho.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, 376 Pearl-st., New-York.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., for their Radical Cure Truss. Call for circular containing certificates of PATENT RADICAL CURE PRIZE MEDAL given to us by the following Physicians, viz.: Drs. Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An examination of numerous certificates and other testimonials issued by this firm may be seen at MARSH & CO., No. 25 Maiden-lane, New York, and MARSH, GOODRICH & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 349 Broadway, are now receiving from France,
DECORATIVE PAPERS OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In Frosted, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood Grounds, Borders, &c., to 12 yards each. Also, Chandelier and other Fire Papers, which they offer at reduced prices. Their stock of Papers, and counter is undressed by any in the City.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S CELEBRATED Melloo Pianos, Harmon Wissner's modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, for sale at the lowest prices for cash, or part cash and part on time. Second-hand Pianos will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory notes. Persons in the City wishing to purchase Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE THE PATENT, WITH POWDER-PROOF LOCKS THAT DEFY BURGLARS.—Thirteen years in use, and secured hundreds of books of property, preserved in case of fire. They have been tested in the severest manner by fire, and recommended by the undersigned; for sale at No. 122 Water-st., by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 244 and 246 Water-st., the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wheeler & Rich's patents.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, SENATOR BROOKS, Lieutenant Governor Raymond and Nahum Holdsworth—however many he the difference between these great names, they were all agreed on one subject, viz.: that RAFFERTY'S is the place to make the most distinguished hats of the season. Call and see if you can agree with them. Store at the corner No. 68 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE.
English Velvet Carpets, 10s., 11s., 12s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 5s., 5s., 6s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 3s., 3s., 4s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 2s., 2s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 61 Bowery.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—BY AUCTION in his Real Estate Rooms, No. 389 Broadway, for sales inserted in his office a moderate charge will be made.
A competent person will be employed for the purchase, sale of orders, and the general supervision of Real Estate in business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
No. 389 Broadway.

KNOX ON THE FASHIONS.—KNOX, THE CELEBRATED hatter, Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 212 Broadway, is one of the hat fashion regulators of New-York, and his styles for the present season may be considered the "ne plus ultra" of taste and beauty. The quality is unsurpassed, and the shape graceful and becoming.

TIMOLAT'S SULPHUR BATHS, NO. 6 WALKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Established in 1844, by C. T. TIMOLAT, from Paris, for the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous Colds, Dropsy, Gout, Eruptions of the Skin, &c., &c. Ladies' parlors, fitted up for their exclusive accommodation. Also, Medicated Vapor Baths.

NOTICE.—THE FURNITURE ADVERTISED BY US for sale at the Brevoort House, to take place on the 4th instant, has been withdrawn by them.
S. & C. Co., the owners of the furniture, and not by the Howard House.
The sale will therefore not take place.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 9 Howard House.

POINTS.—IF YOU WOULD COMBINE AND WELL-secure the desirable first points, viz.: Beauty, Health and Price, that are necessary to your peace of mind, as to your clothing can govern it, then purchase at DEVLIN & JESSUP, corner of John and Nassau-sts.

NOTICE.—HOUSEKEEPERS ARE REQUESTED TO call and see the splendid Gold Shades, at $4 50 and $5, which are to be found at W. J. & J. B. FLOWER, No. 18 Park-place, near Broadway. Also, a splendid assortment of all kinds of curtain fixtures 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most successfully cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 308 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

PRUSSIA SHOULDER BRACES, ELASTIC STOCKings, Ladies' Belts, Abdominal Supporters, and instruments for the relief and cure of all deformities, constructed on hand and made to order, by Dr. GLOVER, at the Surgical Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR early-weekly Auction sale of Goods and Stock THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at The Mercantile Auction Rooms, No. 56 Beaver-st., particulars see his advertisement in another column. Consignments can be received at the office, No. 6 Hanover-st.

A NOVELTY.—COMPLETE SPRING SUITS, $10.—These suits are made from a new style of woolen goods called Sultry Cassimere, and are the most desirable article to coat season, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, No. 69 only at Fulton-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.—THOMAS JONES, IMPORTER and Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, No. 267 Canal-st., corner of Sullivan-st., is constantly receiving all the newest and choicest patterns of paper hangings, including Decorations for Parlors, Chambers, Halls, &c.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION.—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, chamber sets, vases, Colognes bottles, match boxes, spittoons, &c., &c., for sale by DAVID COLLAMORE,
No. 420 Broadway, near Howard.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, &c. Orders executed promptly. Also, Mattresses and Comforters, of all sizes, made to order. H. WILLARD, 447 Mulberry, where also and retail.

BENNE & CO., NO. 788 BROADWAY, HAVE JUST received a large assortment of Paris goods for Spring sales, extra fine and light. Their assortment of Ladies' Hats, Gents' Caps, and Children's Hats and Bonnets, is complete and comprises every variety.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT H. PATRICK is the only manufacturer in the United States who has obtained a Diploma and Medal for Safes. Office and warehouse 244 Water-st. Depot No. 308 Pearl-st., one door below Beekman.

ENDS.—THERE ARE NOW TWO WAYS OPEN BY purchasing your Clothing of DEVLIN & JESSUP, viz.: ready-made and to measure. Both with style, and a saving of time in selecting your goods.

PERSONAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARDING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MATRIMONIAL.

STRAW GOODS.

MILLINERY.

MACHINERY.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVALS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

HOTELS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

HOUSES &c. WANTED.

TO LET.

FURNITURE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERIES & MILL STUFFS.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Monday.....May 2,

Wednesday.....May 4,

Thursday.....May 5,

Friday.....May 6,

Saturday.....May 7,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TERESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 7 to 19, 15 to 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 2.

The cases of Jones vs. The Mayor, &c. The Merchants Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c. The Commercial Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Globe Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Atlantic Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Ocean Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Hope Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Eagle Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Protection Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Howard Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Lafayette Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Neptune Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Hamilton Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Firemen's Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Franklin Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Washington Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Columbian Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Union Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Relief Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Pacific Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Peace Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Empire Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Metropolitan Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Manhattan Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Exchange Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Commonwealth Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Sun Insurance Company vs. The Same. The Ætna